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Supreme Court of the United States

RAMON DE ARMAS, EMILIO VALENZUELA,
and JOSEPH BALIKES,

Petitioners,

v.

MISTY KINGSLAND,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I.

a.

Whether a new Constitutional obligation should be imposed upon police officer to conduct further investigation which might uncover additional facts not known to the officer?

b.

Whether the obligation to investigate was clearly established for purposes of qualified immunity?

II.

Whether there is a claim under Section 1983 for malicious prosecution?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The parties to the proceeding are Petitioners Ramon De Armas, Emilio Valenzuela, and Joseph Balikes, and Respondent Misty Kingsland. The City of Miami was a party to the proceeding in the district court.

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The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit improperly imposes upon police officers a Constitutional duty to investigate for facts not already known to the officers. This duty conflicts with the decisions of other circuit courts of appeal. Petitioners respectfully request that the Court grant a writ of certiorari to the review the judgment of the circuit court.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit is reported at 369 F.3d 1210 (11th Cir. 2004), and appears as Appendix A. The opinion of the district court is unreported, available online at 2003 U.S. Dist. Lexis 25449 (S.D. Fla. May 29, 2003), and appears as Appendix B.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit was issued on May 11, 2004. This Court has jurisdiction over this petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

42 U.S.C. § 1983, Civil action for deprivation of rights, provides:

> Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the

> jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

We provide the following concise statement of the facts, as stated in the circuit court opinion:

> Kingsland was involved in an automobile accident with off-duty Officer Ramon De Armas of the City of Miami Police Department. . . .

As a result of the accident, Kingsland suffered head trauma, cried, was dizzy, felt sick, and had blurred vision. Following the collision, she climbed out of the rental truck and sat down in a pile of shattered glass adjacent to the truck, cutting her hand. She was disoriented and was "in and out of it.". . . .

[After thirty minutes had passed,] Kingsland remained seated in a pile of shattered glass and was unable to stand up. When asked for her license and registration, she attempted to stand to retrieve it, but had to sit back down. . . .

Officer Valenzuela also noticed that Kingsland's eyes were bloodshot. . . .

Officer Balikes and another officer asked Officer Valenzuela, who is a certified Driving Under the Influence (DUI) technician with two years experience, to administer a field sobriety test on Kingsland. . . .

During the "walk and turn" test, Kingsland did an about face instead of doing the turn as instructed. She also swayed while balancing on one leg, did not properly place her finger to her nose, missed the tip of her nose five times, failed to follow instructions, had eyelid tremors, and failed to keep her eyes shut during the Rhomberg balancing test. Officer Valenzuela concluded that Kingsland failed the sobriety tests. . . .

They performed between two and four Breathalyzer tests, all of which came back negative- with a 0.000% alcohol content. . . .

> Officer Robert Jenkins of the Miami Beach Police Department [*not* the City of Miami, which employed the Defendant Officers] responded and performed more tests on Kingsland, including walking a straight line, touching her nose, and closing her eyes while extending her arms. Officer Jenkins determined that Kingsland's normal facilities were impaired. . . .
>
> Kingsland was then handcuffed, transported to the Dade County jail, and charged with DUI. Her father posted a $1,000.00 bond the following day, and she was subsequently arraigned on charges of careless driving, reckless driving. . . .
>
> [Kingsland] disputes without supporting evidence whether she had bloodshot eyes and slurred speech, and claims that if she did in fact exhibit these characteristics, they resulted from the trauma of the accident and her subsequent continual crying. . . .
>
> On February 5, 1996, the prosecutor provided the negative urine test results to Kingsland's counsel. In May 1996, after two court appearances that resulted in continuances, Kingsland filed a motion to dismiss in light of the drug test results. The charges were dropped on June 6, 1996.[1]

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1. The circuit court opinion also discussed the possible smell of cannabis on Kingsland, concluding that the evidence on this was conflicting. App. 12-13. As stated later in this petition, the reasons for grant a writ of certiorari are not dependent on this issue.

The Plaintiff filed a civil rights suit. The federal courts had jurisdiction based on a federal question pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because the case was an action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The Plaintiff argued that the police officers had conspired together "to cover up what Officer De Armas did" and to "shift the blame" to the Plaintiff. App. 47. The district court concluded that the Defendants were nevertheless entitled to summary judgment:

> In order for a § 1983 conspiracy claim to stand, there must be an underlying constitutional violation. Here there was no such violation because Ms. Kingsland's arrest was supported by probable cause. More importantly, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the constitutional reasonableness of police conduct does not depend on the officer's subjective intent or subjective beliefs. Indeed, the pretextual nature of an officer's conduct is irrelevant. The question, instead, is whether it was "objectively legally reasonable to conclude that [Mr. Kingsland's arrest] was supported by probable cause." The answer to that question is yes. . . .

App. 47-48 (citations omitted).

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed. The circuit court found that there were issues of fact "as to whether the defendants: (1) manufactured probable cause; and (2) failed to conduct a reasonable investigation." App. 20.

As to probable cause, the circuit court stated that it did "not dispute that, in certain situations, an officer may have probable cause to arrest a person if the person was dizzy, performed poorly on field sobriety tests, and exhibited bloodshot eyes and slurred speech. However, the presence of these characteristics cannot be viewed in the absolute." App. 18. The circuit court concluded that "all of the officers' alleged observations are characteristic of a crying accident victim who claims injury. Under the requisite 'totality of the circumstances' approach, a reasonable jury could find that the defendants did not have probable cause to believe that Kingsland was intoxicated." App. 20 n.12.

Concerning the inadequate investigation, the circuit court stated that "[w]hile the constitutional reasonableness of a police investigation does not depend on an officer's subjective intent or ulterior motive in conducting the investigation, it does not follow that the officer may then investigate selectively." App. 15-16 (citation omitted). The court stated that an officer may not "conduct an investigation in a biased fashion or elect not to obtain easily discoverable facts. . . ." App. 16. The circuit court concluded that there was a jury question on whether "the officers conducted a constitutionally sufficient investigation." App. 14.

The circuit court also concluded that the Defendant officers were not entitled to qualified immunity: "If the defendants fabricated or unreasonably disregarded certain pieces of evidence to establish probable cause, as alleged, reasonable officers in the same circumstances and possessing the same knowledge as the defendants could not have believed that probable cause existed to arrest the plaintiff." App. 28.

The Eleventh Circuit also upheld the Plaintiff's claim under Section 1983 for malicious prosecution. App. 20-24.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The circuit court held that a police officer violates the Constitution when he or she fails to conduct an investigation which might uncover facts not already known to the police officer. This new Constitutional duty conflicts with general principles stated by this Court, and with the holding of several other circuits on the same important question. The Court should grant the writ of certiorari.

I. The decision of the circuit court, imposing a Fourth Amendment duty on a police officer to conduct an investigation which might uncover additional facts, conflicts with general principles of this Court, and the decisions of other circuits

There is no doubt that if an officer arrests a person without probable cause, and if qualified immunity does not apply, then the person arrested has a Constitutional claim against the officer under Section 1983. But the circuit court has imposed a new obligation, in addition to the duty to obtain probable cause. Now officers have a constitutional duty to "conduct a reasonable investigation." This conclusion is wrong, contrary to the decisions of other circuits, and will have a wide-ranging impact on police officers. The Court should grant the writ of certiorari.

A. Improper creation of Fourth Amendment duty to conduct an investigation which might uncover additional facts

Probable cause is an objective standard, based upon the information known to the police officer. There is no inquiry into the mind of the police officer. "Subjective intentions play no role in ordinary, probable-cause Fourth Amendment analysis." *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 813 (1996). Accordingly, this Court has repeatedly stated that in determining probable cause, the focus is on the information known to the police officer. "Probable cause existed if' at the moment the arrest was made . . . the facts and circumstances within their knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy information were sufficient to warrant a prudent man in believing'" that the suspect had violated the law. *Hunter v. Bryant*, 502 U.S. 224, 228 (1991) (quoting *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 U.S. 89, 91 (1964)). *Accord Maryland v. Pringle*, 124 S. Ct. 795, 800 n.2 (2003). Probable cause focuses on "the information the [arresting] officers possessed." *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 641 (1987). Fourth Amendment issues are generally "evaluated for objective reasonableness based upon the information the officers had when the conduct occurred." *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 207 (2001).

Since the question of probable cause focuses on the information known to the officers, information which the officers *could have* theoretically discovered through additional investigation is not relevant to the probable cause inquiry.

This issue has not squarely been presented to this Court. However, this Court's precedent has shown some skepticism

toward claims that an officer violates the Constitution when he or she fails to further investigate. In *Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 145-46 (1977), the Court stated that "we do not think a sheriff executing an arrest warrant is required by the Constitution to investigate independently every claim of innocence. . . ."

The issue has been presented to various circuits, and they have rejected the argument that police officers violate the Constitution when they have—in the words of the Eleventh Circuit—"failed to conduct a reasonable investigation."

The circuit courts have rejected the claim that a failure to investigate constitutes a Constitutional violation:

> It will, of course, always be possible to contend in court that an arresting officer might have gathered more evidence, but judges cannot pursue all the steps a police officer *might* have taken that *might* have shaken his belief in the existence of probable cause. . . . [Accordingly,] a police officer's failure to pursue potentially exculpatory evidence [is] not in itself sufficient to negate probable cause. Nor have other circuits held that a reasonable officer must exhaust every potentially exculpatory lead or resolve every doubt about a suspect's guilt before probable cause is established.

Torchinsky v. Siwinksi, 942 F.2d 257, 264 (4th Cir. 1991) (emphases in original). *See Orsatti v. New Jersey State Police*, 71 F.3d 480, 484 (3d Cir. 1995)

> [T]he issue is not whether the information on which police officers base their request for an

> arrest warrant resulted from a professionally executed investigation; rather, the issue is whether that information would warrant a reasonable person to believe that an offense has been or is being committed by the person to be arrested.

Brown v. Wiita, 7 Fed. Appx. 275, 280 (4th Cir. 2001) ("It will always be possible to take additional investigatory steps. But the law sensibly does not determine reasonableness based on 'second guessing . . . with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight.' . . ."); *Ahlers v. Schebil*, 188 F.3d 365 (6th Cir. 1999).

It is of course true that police officers cannot ignore information actually known to them. "[O]fficers, in the process of determining whether probable cause exists, cannot simply turn a blind eye toward potentially exculpatory evidence *known to them* in an effort to pin a crime on someone." *Ahlers v. Schebil*, 188 F.3d at 372 (emphasis added). But here, the Eleventh Circuit court went beyond merely stating the obvious point that officers must consider information which is known to them. The Eleventh Circuit imposed an additional obligation—"that officers must investigate objectively and consider all information available to them at that time. . . . Nor may the officer conduct an investigation in a biased fashion or elect not to obtain easily discoverable facts. . . ." App. 16. The imposition of this Constitutional obligation goes far beyond the existing law across the country.[2]

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2. We believe that the undisputed facts—that Misty Kingsland was in an auto accident, failed multiple sobriety tests, was dizzy, had bloodshot eyes, and slurred speech—establish that the officers had probable cause to arrest her, or at least arguable probable cause, which is all that is required for qualified immunity. *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 641 (1987).

(Cont'd)

B. Improper imposition of duty on individual officers where duty was not clearly established

But the errors of the circuit opinion do not end there. We have argued on the preceding pages that the circuit court opinion conflicts with precedents of this Court and the other circuits. But in denying summary judgment, the circuit court made the additional mistake of potentially imposing liability on the officers even though there is no clearly established law which put the officers on "fair warning" that their conduct was unconstitutional. *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730 (2002). Without that "fair warning," the officers are entitled to qualified immunity.

Since the courts have not until now imposed upon police officers a Constitutional duty to investigate, the courts have not had much occasion to address the question of whether such a Constitutional obligation is "clearly established." But one district court has addressed the issue, holding that even if it were to impose a duty to investigate, the defendant

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(Cont'd)

The Eleventh Circuit concluded that there was a jury issue on probable cause, because of a factual question on whether the Defendants "manufactured probable cause." This was error. As the district court noted, the question is whether there was probable cause. How it was developed, or any claimed conspiracy, are improper inquiries into the subjective beliefs of the officers.

Furthermore, even if the Eleventh Circuit was correct that the officers were not entitled to qualified immunity on whether there was probable cause for the arrest, the Court should still grant a writ of certiorari, because in any event the circuit court opinion improperly established a new, separate Constitutional duty to conduct an investigation into facts not known by the officers.

was still entitled to qualified immunity, since the right claimed by the plaintiff was not sufficiently clear so that the officer would have reasonably understood that he was violating the plaintiff's constitutional rights. Accordingly, the officer was entitled to qualified immunity. *Walker v. Spiller*, 54 F. Supp. 2d 421, 426-27 (E.D. Pa. 1999).

Here, even if a new Constitutional duty to investigate were to be imposed, the Defendants were not on fair notice of that duty, and thus the officers are still entitled to qualified immunity.

II. The circuit court's recognition of a constitutional claim for malicious prosecution conflicts with the decisions of other circuits

The Eleventh Circuit held that the Plaintiff established a Section 1983 claim for malicious prosecution. This holding is in conflict with the decisions of several other circuits.

Since this Court's decision in *Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266 (1994), the circuit courts have been struggling with malicious prosecution claims under Section 1983. "There is considerable confusion among the other circuits that have attempted to determine the applicable law as established by *Albright*." *Awabdy v. City of Adelanto*, 368 F.3d 1062 (9th Cir. 2004).

The Fifth Circuit, for example, recently held that "'malicious prosecution' standing alone is no violation of the United States Constitution, and that to proceed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 such a claim must rest upon a denial of rights secured under federal and not state law." *Castellano v. Fragozo*, 352 F.3d 939, 942 (5th Cir. 2003), *pet. for cert.*

filed, case no. 03-1269 & 03-1417. "[T]he Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Circuits do not allow malicious prosecution claims under § 1983, even for Fourth Amendment violations." *Awabdy v. City of Adelanto*, 368 F.3d at 1070 n.4. *See Lambert v. Williams*, 223 F.3d 257 (4th Cir. 2000); *Castellano v. Fragozo*, 352 F.3d at 942; *Newsome v. McCabe*, 256 F.3d 747 (7th Cir. 2000).

The decision of the Eleventh Circuit, approving a malicious prosecution claim under Section 1983, is in conflict with these other circuits. The Court should grant certiorari to resolve the conflict on this important issue.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the Court should grant a writ of certiorari and reverse the opinion of the Eleventh Circuit.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A — OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT DATED MAY 11, 2004

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 03-13331

May 11, 2004

MISTY KINGSLAND,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

CITY OF MIAMI, a Florida Municipal Corporation, RAMON DE ARMAS, individually, E. VALENZUELA, individually, J. BALIKES, individually,

Defendants-Appellees.

Before WILSON and KRAVITCH, Circuit Judges, and GOLDBERG,* Judge.

WILSON, Circuit Judge:

Appellant Misty Kingsland appeals the district court's grant of summary judgment in favor of Defendants-Appellees, based on her § 1983 claims of false arrest and

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* Honorable Richard W. Goldberg, Judge, United States Court of International Trade, sitting by designation.

malicious prosecution.[1] For the reasons that follow, we reverse the district court's judgment and remand this case for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on November 27, 1995, Appellant Kingsland was involved in an automobile accident with off-duty Officer Ramon De Armas of the City of Miami Police Department. Officer De Armas reported the accident on his police radio. Kingsland, who was driving a yellow Penske rental truck, had two passengers with her. De Armas was transporting one passenger in his unmarked police vehicle. Kingsland asserts that De Armas ran a red light and caused the accident, while De Armas avers that it was Kingsland who ran the red light.

At the time of the accident, Kingsland was not under the influence of alcohol or drugs. As a result of the accident, Kingsland suffered head trauma, cried, was dizzy, felt sick, and had blurred vision. Following the collision, she climbed out of the rental truck and sat down in a pile of shattered glass adjacent to the truck, cutting her hand. She was disoriented and was "in and out of it." Not knowing Officer De Armas had been a participant in the collision, and instead believing him to be an officer who had responded to the scene,

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1. Kingsland does not appeal summary judgment as to her claims against the City of Miami, but only as to her claims against the defendant officers.

Kingsland screamed to him, "He just ran the red light and hit me!"

Although Miami police officers promptly responded to the scene of the accident, an officer did not approach Kingsland until approximately thirty minutes had passed. At that time, Kingsland remained seated in a pile of shattered glass and was unable to stand up. When asked for her license and registration, she attempted to stand to retrieve it, but had to sit back down. One of her passengers eventually obtained the license and registration from the truck.

Kingsland alleges that she told the officers that she was dizzy and could not stand up. She also mentioned that she had sustained injuries to her head, and requested ice for her head, which she did not receive.[2] Contrary to the assertions of the defendants, Kingsland contends that she was not treated at the scene by emergency medical technicians. Officer De Armas and his passenger, however, did receive medical treatment.

Despite the presence of about twenty police officers at the scene, no officer asked Kingsland for a statement of her version of the events or spoke to any witnesses on the scene. However, the officers spent a great deal of time talking to Officer De Armas, who claimed that Kingsland was at fault.

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2. A post-accident physical exam conducted by Kingsland's doctor revealed that Kingsland bore two black eyes; a bruise and a large bump on her head; bruising from her left shoulder across her chest (presumably from her seatbelt); and injuries to her left jaw, hip, and shoulder due to impact with the inside of the truck.

Appendix A

When Officer Valenzuela arrived at the scene, Officer Balikes told Officer Valenzuela that he noticed an odor of cannabis coming from Kingsland's vehicle and person, and that he thought Kingsland was impaired. Officer Valenzuela then went to the truck to corroborate Officer Balikes's statements, and later testified that he also smelled a "slight odor" of cannabis on Kingsland's person. Yet, none of these investigating officers saw fit to conduct a search of Kingsland's vehicle. Likewise, no drug-sniffing dogs were summoned to corroborate the officers' beliefs, and no cannabis was ever found. Kingsland denies the existence of any cannabis or cannabis odor on her person or in the truck. In her complaint, she alleges that the officers fabricated the smell of cannabis in an effort to manufacture probable cause.

Officer Valenzuela also noticed that Kingsland's eyes were bloodshot. Kingsland explains that if her eyes were bloodshot, it was because she had been crying. Officer Valenzuela saw one of Kingsland's passengers being treated by rescue personnel, but did not attempt to talk to him or the other passenger to assess whether either of them smelled of cannabis.

Officer Balikes and another officer asked Officer Valenzuela, who is a certified Driving Under the Influence (DUI) technician with two years experience, to administer a field sobriety test on Kingsland. Kingsland informed the officers that she was feeling dizzy and sick, and that she wanted to go to the hospital.[3] The officers did not talk to rescue personnel about Kingsland's condition.

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3. In contrast, Officer Valenzuela testified that Kingsland did not say she was dizzy, and that she responded that she was fine when asked if she was okay.

Appendix A

During the "walk and turn" test, Kingsland did an about face instead of doing the turn as instructed. She also swayed while balancing on one leg, did not properly place her finger to her nose, missed the tip of her nose five times, failed to follow instructions, had eyelid tremors, and failed to keep her eyes shut during the Rhomberg balancing test. Officer Valenzuela concluded that Kingsland failed the sobriety tests.

The officers then escorted Kingsland into a police cruiser, informing her that she was being transported to the hospital for treatment and more tests.[4] She was instead taken into custody and brought to a DUI testing facility. At the police station, the defendants and other officers accused her of running a red light and causing the accident.

Although Officer Valenzuela says that he always suspected that Kingsland was under the influence of cannabis and later charged her with that offense, Kingsland stated that she was charged with driving under the influence of alcohol upon arriving at the station. Kingsland asserts that the officers told her they knew she was drunk and had been driving drunk. They performed between two and four Breathalyzer tests, all of which came back negative-with a 0.000% alcohol content. When the Breathalyzer results came back, the officer who was writing on a form asked another officer what he should then write. The second officer told the first officer to write that Kingsland had a strong odor of cannabis emitting from her breath. At that point, the first officer threw away

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4. Kingsland's passengers were left at the scene of the accident.

the form he was writing on and started writing on a new form.[5]

After she passed the Breathalyzer tests, Kingsland continued telling the officers that she did not do drugs and that she felt sick. Officer Valenzuela then requested that a drug test be performed on Kingsland. Officer Robert Jenkins of the Miami Beach Police Department responded and performed more tests on Kingsland, including walking a straight line, touching her nose, and closing her eyes while extending her arms. Officer Jenkins determined that Kingsland's normal facilities were impaired and obtained a urine specimen from her.

Kingsland was then handcuffed, transported to the Dade County jail, and charged with DUI.[6] Her father posted a $1,000.00 bond the following day, and she was subsequently

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5. The arrest affidavit, which was signed by Officer Balikes, states that Kingsland "ran the red light . . . and collided with a [sic] unmarked police unit," and that she was "observed with bloodshot eyes, slurred speech, and a strong odor of cannabis emitting from her breath." Although the arrest affidavit was completed after the Breathalyzer tests had been administered, the affidavit contains no mention of the negative Breathalyzer results. Instead, in the area in which the officer was to mark whether the arrestee was under the influence of alcohol, a box was checked to indicate that the answer was unknown.

6. While incarcerated, Kingsland's eyes began dilating and constricting, and she began vomiting. The prison nurse mentioned that she was afraid Kingsland may have suffered a concussion, placed Kingsland in isolation, and checked on her every fifteen to thirty minutes.

arraigned on charges of careless driving, reckless driving, and Kingsland denies that there was any odor of cannabis on her person or in the truck. Further, she disputes without supporting evidence whether she had bloodshot eyes and slurred speech, and claims that if she did in fact exhibit these characteristics, they resulted from the trauma of the accident and her subsequent continual crying.

DUI. Kingsland made two trips from New Jersey to Florida to appear in court on these charges.

The defendant officers assert that they never received the laboratory test results, which came back negative for cannabis. They claim that, according to police department policies, drug test results are delivered to the prosecutor and the officer who submits the sample for analysis-in this case, Officer Jenkins.[7]

On February 5, 1996, the prosecutor provided the negative urine test results to Kingsland's counsel. In May 1996, after two court appearances that resulted in continuances, Kingsland filed a motion to dismiss in light of the drug test results. The charges were dropped on June 6, 1996.

B. Procedural History

Kingsland filed suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Officers De Armas, Balikes, and Valenzuela, and against

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7. Because Officer Jenkins worked for the Miami Beach police, the City of Miami police department did not receive the test results, despite the fact that the case arose in the City of Miami.

the City of Miami, alleging false arrest and malicious prosecution. In *Kingsland v. City of Miami,* 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25449, No. 99-03393-CV-AJ (S.D. Fla. May 29, 2003), the district court granted summary judgment in favor of the defendants, finding that the officers had probable cause to arrest Kingsland, and that the officers were entitled to qualified immunity on both claims.

Kingsland appeals the district court's grant of summary judgment, arguing that the appellees violated her Fourth Amendment rights and are not entitled to qualified immunity.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

We review a district court's grant of summary judgment *de novo*, applying the same legal standards used by the district court. *See O'Ferrell v. United States,* 253 F.3d 1257, 1265 (11th Cir. 2001). Summary judgment is appropriate where "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and . . . the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c). We view the evidence and all factual inferences therefrom in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, and resolve all reasonable doubts about the facts in Favor of the non-movant. *See Burton v. City of Belle Glade,* 178 F.3d 1175, 1187 (11th Cir. 1999) (citing *Clemons v. Dougherty County,* 684 F.2d 1365, 1368-69 (11th Cir. 1982)).

Appendix A

III. DISCUSSION

A. False Arrest

A warrantless arrest without probable cause violates the Constitution and provides a basis for a section 1983 claim. *Marx v. Gumbinner,* 905 F.2d 1503, 1505 (11th Cir. 1990). The existence of probable cause at the time of arrest, however, constitutes an absolute bar to a section 1983 action for false arrest. *Id.* at 1505-06. Because this case comes to us on summary judgment, we need only decide whether the defendants carried their burden of demonstrating that probable cause existed to arrest Kingsland as a matter of law.

Probable cause to arrest exists when an arrest is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances. *Rankin v. Evans,* 133 F.3d 1425, 1435 (11th Cir. 1998). "This standard is met when 'the facts and circumstances within the officer's knowledge, of which he or she has reasonably trustworthy information, would cause a prudent person to believe, under the circumstances shown, that the suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense.'" *Id.* (quoting *Williamson v. Mills,* 65 F.3d 155, 158 (11th Cir. 1995)).

1. The Integrity of the Evidence

If the officers' assessment that Kingsland's eyes were bloodshot, that her speech was slurred, and that either she or her truck smelled of cannabis were undisputed, we would have no problem agreeing with the district court's conclusions. The record, however, contains evidence that

contradicts each of these findings, sufficient to overcome summary judgment.

Principally, the defendant officers based their arrest in part on their allegation that they detected an odor of cannabis emanating from either Kingsland's breath, her person, or her vehicle. However, Kingsland claims that she did not engage in illegal drug activity on the day of the accident or on any other day, and hence, that the officers could not have detected any such odor prior to her arrest. At the outset, the district court erred in failing to recognize in Kingsland's complaint the assertion that the defendants fabricated evidence to support probable cause.

We find it significant that Kingsland is able to support her assertions of fabrication with the following facts: (1) despite detecting an odor of cannabis, the officers chose not to conduct a search of Kingsland's vehicle or her passengers to corroborate their testimony; (2) the officers did not call in drug-sniffing dogs to confirm their suspicions of drug use; (3) no drugs were ever found or produced; (4) Kingsland tested negative for cannabis; (5) Kingsland's vehicle was not impounded as evidence, nor was her allegedly odoriferous clothing retained; (6) the defendants stated in their arrest affidavit that Kingsland ran the red light, allegedly without taking statements from available witnesses or from Kingsland herself; and (7) the officers decided to charge Kingsland with DUI-cannabis rather than DUI-alcohol, and simultaneously destroy an initial arrest affidavit, only after she passed Breathalyzer tests.[8] In sum, the defendants appear

8. In contrast, we are mindful that a court need not entertain conclusory and unsubstantiated allegations of fabrication of evidence. (Cont'd)

to lack any corroborating evidence to support their testimony that an odor of cannabis was present, whereas Kingsland is able to support her assertions with circumstantial evidence.

In finding both probable cause and reasonable suspicion to conduct a field sobriety test on Kingsland, the district court stated:

> Officers Valenzuela and Balikes detected an odor of cannabis emanating from [Kingsland's] truck. Ms. Kingsland denied that *she* smelled of cannabis, but she has no evidence to contradict the testimony of Officers Valenzuela and Balikes about the truck's odor.
>
> . . . .
>
> Even though Ms. Kingsland did not smell of cannabis – I credit her version of events instead of Officer Valenzuela's and Officer Balikes' – she has no evidence to contradict the testimony of Officers Valenzuela and Balikes that there was an odor of cannabis from the truck.

Kingsland, No. 99-03393-CV-AJ, slip op. at 6, 9. We have several concerns about this reasoning.

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See, e.g., Cunningham v. Gates, 229 F.3d 1271, 1291-92 (9th Cir. 2000) (dismissing plaintiffs' conclusory allegations of fabrication where the plaintiffs produced "not an iota of evidence" to suggest that the defendant officers fabricated evidence).

First, the record contains conflicting accounts regarding where the odor of cannabis originated. On the arrest affidavit, Officer Balikes stated that Kingsland "was observed with . . . a strong odor of cannibis [sic] emitting from her breath." However, the arrest affidavit makes no mention of a cannabis odor emanating from the truck. Moreover, Officer Valenzuela, a DUI specialist, testified that he has trouble smelling cannabis on a person's breath, and instead indicated that he detected a "slight odor" of cannabis on Kingsland's person. Thus, there are genuine issues of fact regarding (1) whether there was any odor at all, and (2) if there was an odor, whether it radiated from the truck, from Kingsland's person, or from Kingsland's breath.

Second, we note that the plaintiff has proffered no less evidence regarding the presence or absence of a cannabis odor than the defendants have. The plaintiff's word is merely countered by the defendants' testimony. Given the standard of review at the summary judgment stage, we must accept Kingsland's version of the facts as true. *See Rowe v. City of Fort Lauderdale,* 279 F.3d 1271, 1279 n.9 (11th Cir. 2002) (stating that a court must accept the non-movant's version of disputed facts as true for purposes of summary judgment). Therefore, the district court improperly accepted as true the defendants' allegation that the truck smelled of cannabis, and erroneously used this fact to support summary judgment in the defendants' favor. Whether an odor of cannabis was indeed emanating from the truck is a genuine issue of material fact suitable for consideration by a jury.

Third, the district court incorrectly concluded that Kingsland has no evidence to contradict the officers'

testimony regarding the truck's odor. As detailed above, Kingsland *has* presented circumstantial evidence to support her assertion that the truck did not smell of cannabis.

In addition, while laboratory tests have proven that Kingsland was drug-free at the time of her arrest, the defendants have proffered no objective evidence that drugs were present, either on Kingsland's person or in her truck. We find it incredible that the officers failed to conduct a search of Kingsland's vehicle or summon drug-sniffing dogs upon detecting the "strong odor" of a narcotic, the mere possession of which is illegal. *See, e.g., United States v. Reeh,* 780 F.2d 1541, 1543 n.1 (11th Cir. 1986) ("After a member of the [Coast Guard] detected the odor of marijuana, a search ensued during which the marijuana was discovered."). Presumably, if cannabis were present, such evidence would justify a drug possession charge.

Finally, it is unclear why the district court chose to credit Kingsland's testimony that she did not smell of cannabis, and yet chose not to accept her assertions that the truck likewise did not smell of cannabis.

We cannot allow a probable cause determination to stand principally on the unsupported statements of interested officers, when those statements have been challenged and countered by objective evidence.[9]

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9. We further note that this is a special case wherein the investigating officers were responding to a call made by a fellow officer on his police radio, to an accident involving that very officer. If ever there were a case in which we should recognize the potential

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2. The Sufficiency of the Investigation

Next, we consider whether the defendants' investigation was constitutionally deficient. Appellant argues that the district court erroneously concluded as a matter of law that the officers conducted a constitutionally-sufficient investigation, thereby removing the inquiry from a jury. She contends that, objectively, officers should not be permitted to turn a blind eye to exculpatory information that is available to them, and instead support their actions on selected facts they chose to focus upon. We agree.

In *Sevigny v. Dicksey,* 846 F.2d 953 (4th Cir. 1988), the Fourth Circuit stated:

> [A qualified immunity analysis] must charge [the officer] with possession of all the information reasonably discoverable by an officer acting reasonably under the circumstances. . . . "[A] police officer may not close his or her eyes to facts that would help clarify the circumstances of an arrest." *Be Vier v. Hucal,* 806 F.2d 123, 128 (7th Cir. 1986) (officer must be held to knowledge of reasonably discoverable information bearing upon probable cause to arrest for child neglect).

(Cont'd)

existence of a motive for fabrication, this is it. *Cf. Stone v. City of Chicago,* 738 F.2d 896 (7th Cir. 1984) (finding evidence sufficient to support jury verdict in favor of plaintiffs on conspiracy claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985 where plaintiffs were involved in collision with officers).

Sevigny, 846 F.2d at 957 n.5. Because the officer in *Sevigny* made an arrest without heeding certain, easily obtained information, the Fourth Circuit held that the officer failed to act reasonably. *Id.* at 957. The court articulated that the officer "simply did not bother to do what any police officer acting reasonably in the circumstances would have done to clarify the factual situation" and that "there was no exigency which prevented his doing so." *Id.* at 958. Kingsland asserts that the same situation presents itself here. She maintains that the district court's conclusion that the investigation was sufficient to form a basis for probable cause implies that "no good-faith investigation whatsoever is required to satisfy this standard." Initial Brief of Appellant at 22.

The district court focused on the reasonableness of Kingsland's arrest given what the officers *did* investigate, ignoring the fact that they may have subjectively failed to investigate both sides of the story. On the other hand, Kingsland argues (and *Sevigny* implies) that officers must investigate objectively and consider all information available to them at the time.[10] While the constitutional reasonableness of a police investigation does not depend on an officer's subjective intent or ulterior motive in conducting the investigation, *see, e.g., Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806,

10. We are aware that officers are not required to perform error-free investigations or independently investigate every proffered claim of innocence. *See Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 145-46, 61 L. Ed. 2d 433, 99 S. Ct. 2689 (1979). However, that is a separate inquiry than the narrow question presented here. Here, Kingsland alleges that the defendants turned a blind eye to immediately available exculpatory information, improperly choosing to gather information that would exonerate Officer De Armas in a biased manner.

812-13, 135 L. Ed. 2d 89, 116 S. Ct. 1769 (1996), it does not follow that the officer may then investigate selectively. The Fourth Circuit's approach is on point in this case, and would serve to deter dishonest officers from fabricating charges to cover up improper detentions by including only selective evidence in their reports.

We recognize, however, that a police officer "is not required to explore and eliminate every theoretically plausible claim of innocence before making an arrest." *Ricciuti v. N.Y.C. Transit Auth.*, 124 F.3d 123, 128 (2d Cir. 1997). Nevertheless, an officer may not choose to ignore information that has been offered to him or her, such as Kingsland's assertions that she was injured and that Officer De Armas ran the red light. Nor may the officer conduct an investigation in a biased fashion or elect not to obtain easily discoverable facts, such as whether there was cannabis in the truck or whether witnesses were available to attest to who was at fault in the accident.

The lack of corroboration through independent police work of De Armas's allegation that Kingsland was at fault in the accident is noteworthy in our probable cause analysis. *Cf. Ortega v. Christian*, 85 F.3d 1521, 1525 (11th Cir. 1996) (finding no probable cause where arresting officer relied on unsubstantiated informant's tip, failed to take any independent steps to investigate the tip, and did not have any evidence which would have corroborated the tip).

Appellees rely on the Seventh Circuit's decision in *Xing Qian v. Kautz*, 168 F.3d 949 (7th Cir. 1999), to support their assertion that they possessed probable cause for

Kingsland's arrest. In *Qian*, the court held that a police officer had probable cause to make a DUI arrest where (1) the officer observed that a driver had lost control of his car and crashed, (2) the driver was slumped over and had difficulty walking, (3) the inside of the car showed no signs of a violent impact or that the driver's body had hit anything during the accident, (4) the driver denied being injured and showed no physical signs of injury, (5) the driver's speech seemed slurred, and (6) the officer did not know anything about the driver's preexisting head injury, which caused his impairment. *Id.* at 952-53. The defendants assert that, as in *Qian*, they reasonably relied on their experience in concluding that Kingsland's behavior most likely resulted from drug intoxication. However, *Qian* is distinguishable in a number of significant respects. First, Qian crashed his own vehicle without apparent reason and so was clearly at fault, whereas the question of fault in Kingsland's collision is unclear and disputed. Second, the responding officer in *Qian* searched the vehicle for signs of injury and for drugs or alcohol before making an arrest, while the defendant officers did neither before arresting Kingsland. Third, the officer in *Qian* asked the driver several times if he was okay, and the driver denied any injury and showed no outward signs of injury. In contrast, Kingsland alleges that, despite her pronouncements of injury and her visible signs of injury, the defendants denied her medical attention and altogether ignored her injuries. Fourth, Qian was not involved in a collision with a police officer, thereby assuaging concerns of concealment and impropriety. Fifth, unlike Kingsland, Qian did not make any allegations of fabrication. Lastly, the plaintiff's injuries in *Qian* were preexisting and did not appear to be caused by the crash,

whereas it was purportedly evident that Kingsland's injuries were incurred during the accident with Officer De Armas.

It is clear that the defendant in *Qian* made a good faith effort to discover information that would help clarify the situation he was presented with. On the contrary, a reasonable jury could find that the appellees' investigation was deficient in that the officers consciously did not make an effort to uncover reasonably discoverable, material information. Given that a probable cause determination is based on the totality of the circumstances, the conditions surrounding and leading up to an arrestee's outward manifestations, and not those manifestations alone, factor into the determination. Thus, an officer may not exclusively rely on the outward signs that an individual is exhibiting, without considering them in the context of their surrounding circumstances. *See Rankin,* 133 F.3d at 1435 (stating that probable cause is examined under the totality of circumstances); *cf. Dorman v. State,* 492 So. 2d 1160, 1162 (Fla. 1986) (finding no probable cause to administer a blood alcohol test where officer knew the defendant had been involved in a collision, observed that the defendant's eyes were red and watery and that the defendant had been crying, and did not smell alcohol on defendant's breath).

We do not dispute that, in certain situations, an officer may have probable cause to arrest a person if the person was dizzy, performed poorly on field sobriety tests, and exhibited bloodshot eyes and slurred speech. However, the presence of these characteristics cannot be viewed in the absolute. For example, if an officer has no reason to believe that the individual has suffered any trauma to cause these conditions,

then a finding of probable cause for DUI would not be dubious. *See generally Qian,* 168 F.3d 949. In contrast, if the investigating officers are fully aware that the person who exhibits such characteristics has, just moments before, been involved in a forceful automobile collision and has been crying, the presence or absence of probable cause is more ambiguous. Here, the officers found Kingsland sitting in a pile of debris from the collision, and Kingsland allegedly outright told them that she has suffered injuries, including head trauma. In fact, Officer Valenzuela conceded that her behavior was consistent with that of an accident victim. [D.E. 25-1 at 13].

The parties dispute the conduct of the defendants leading up to Kingsland's arrest. Under Kingsland's version of the events, the defendants did not act in an objectively reasonable manner under the totality of the circumstances. It was within the officers' knowledge that Kingsland was involved in an accident, was crying, and faulted Officer De Armas. It may also have been within the officers' knowledge that there were no drugs in Kingsland's truck and that Kingsland had been injured. Yet, there is evidence here that they chose to either ignore or misrepresent those facts, thus making the information on which they based their arrest less than "reasonably trustworthy."[11]

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11. We recall that probable cause requires that "'the facts and circumstances *within the officer's knowledge*, of which he or she has *reasonably trustworthy information*, would cause a *prudent* person to believe, *under the circumstances shown*, that the suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense.'" *Rankin*, 133 F.3d at 1435 (citation omitted) (emphasis added).

Appendix A

Because we find that there are genuine issues of material fact as to whether the defendants (1) manufactured probable cause, and (2) failed to conduct a reasonable investigation, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, we cannot conclude as a matter of law that probable cause existed to arrest Kingsland.[12] Thus, summary judgment is inappropriate on the merits of the false arrest claim.

B. Malicious Prosecution

Plaintiff Kingsland also asserts a § 1983 claim for malicious prosecution based on the defendants' alleged fabrication of evidence against her, their alleged failure to consider potentially exculpatory information, and their alleged refusal to investigate impartially. Kingsland maintains that, due to the officers' improper actions, the prosecutor was presented with false and misleading information. She avers that criminal prosecution was a natural consequence of the defendants' purportedly deceptive account of the accident and its surrounding circumstances.

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12. Nor can we conclude, as a matter of law, that probable cause existed on the basis of the unchallenged evidence. Even if Kingsland failed multiple sobriety tests, was dizzy, and had bloodshot eyes and slurred speech, we cannot say that *under the circumstances presented here*, such evidence is reasonably trustworthy or sufficient to legally establish probable cause for a DUI arrest. As we have mentioned, Kingsland's physical condition cannot be viewed in a box. Aside from the odor of cannabis, all of the officers' alleged observations are characteristic of a crying accident victim who claims injury. Under the requisite "totality of the circumstances" approach, a reasonable jury could find that the defendants did not have probable cause to believe that Kingsland was intoxicated.

Appendix A

To establish a federal malicious prosecution claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must prove (1) the elements of the common law tort of malicious prosecution, and (2) a violation of her Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable seizures. *Wood v. Kesler,* 323 F.3d 872, 881 (11th Cir. 2003), *cert. denied,* 157 L. Ed. 2d 143, 124 S. Ct. 298 (2003).

1. The Common Law Elements of Malicious Prosecution

Under Florida law, a plaintiff must establish each of six elements to support a claim of malicious prosecution: (1) an original judicial proceeding against the present plaintiff was commenced or continued; (2) the present defendant was the legal cause of the original proceeding; (3) the termination of the original proceeding constituted a bona fide termination of that proceeding in favor of the present plaintiff; (4) there was an absence of probable cause for the original proceeding; (5) there was malice on the part of the present defendant; and (6) the plaintiff suffered damages as a result of the original proceeding. *Durkin v. Davis,* 814 So. 2d 1246, 1248 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2002) (citing *Burns v. GCC Beverages, Inc.,* 502 So. 2d 1217 (Fla. 1986)). Only the fourth and fifth elements are at issue here: whether there was an absence of probable cause for the original criminal proceeding, and whether there was malice on the part of the defendants.

"It is well settled that in an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution where, as here, the evidence is in dispute, the existence or non-existence of malice and want of probable cause are questions of fact for the jury." *Good Holding Co. v. Boswell,* 173 F.2d 395, 399 (5th Cir.

1949).[13] Consequently, because Kingsland challenges the legitimacy of the relevant evidence, concerns regarding the fulfillment of the fourth and fifth elements for the common law tort of malicious prosecution are rightly reserved for the jury.

2. Fourth Amendment Seizure

Next, Kingsland bears the burden of proving that she was seized in relation to the prosecution, in violation of her constitutional rights. In the case of a warrantless arrest, the judicial proceeding does not begin until the party is arraigned or indicted. *See, e.g., Mejia v. City of New York,* 119 F. Supp. 2d 232, 254 (E.D.N.Y. 2000) ("The existence, or lack, of probable cause is measured as of the time the judicial proceeding is commenced (e.g., the time of the arraignment), not the time of the preceding warrantless arrest."). Thus, a plaintiff's arrest cannot serve as the predicate deprivation of liberty because it occurred prior to the time of arraignment, and was "not one that arose from malicious prosecution as opposed to false arrest." *Id.* at 254 n.26. However, in having to (1) pay a $ 1,000 bond; (2) appear at her arraignment; and (3) make two trips from New Jersey to Florida to defend herself in court, pursuant to the authority of the state, Kingsland was subjected to a "continuing seizure" for Fourth Amendment purposes.[14] *See Albright v. Oliver,* 510 U.S. 266,

13. In *Bonner v. City of Prichard,* 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981) (en banc), we adopted as binding precedent all decisions of the former Fifth Circuit rendered prior to October 12, 1981.

14. Rather than to vitiate a finding of seizure, discrepancies in the degree or severity of a seizure would presumably be reflected in the amount of damages awarded.

276-79, 127 L. Ed. 2d 114, 114 S. Ct. 807 (1994) (plurality opinion) (Ginsburg, J., concurring) (stating that a malicious prosecution claim could be found under the Fourth Amendment in that a defendant remains seized for trial so long as he is obligated to appear in court and answer the state's charges); *Gallo v. City of Philadelphia,* 161 F.3d 217, 222 (3d Cir. 1998) (finding seizure where plaintiff (1) had to post $10,000 bond; (2) was required to attend all court hearings, including his trial and arraignment; (3) was obligated to contact pretrial services weekly; and (4) was prohibited from traveling outside New Jersey and Pennsylvania); *see also Whiting v. Traylor,* 85 F.3d 581, 584 (11th Cir. 1996) (describing malicious prosecution as "the kind of claim where the plaintiff, as part of the commencement of a criminal proceeding, has been unlawfully and forcibly restrained in violation of the *Fourth Amendment* and injuries, due to that seizure, follow as the prosecution goes ahead").[15]

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15. In *Whiting*, the plaintiff had been released on bond after being detained for one night, but he had to return to court on twenty occasions to answer the charges against him. *See Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 583. We declined to rule on the "continuing seizure" argument in *Whiting*, holding that two other possible seizures – Whiting's arrest and his surrender after he learned of a newly-issued warrant – "were seizures that could be the basis of a section 1983 claim." *Id.* at 584-85. We later noted that Whiting's arrest was pursuant to the filing of an information and was therefore part of a prosecution. *Id.* at 585 n.7. Furthermore, the warrant issued against Whiting was based on a preexisting charge of obstructing officers, and since it was an initial step of a criminal prosecution, it likewise fell under the tort of malicious prosecution rather than false arrest. *Id.* at 583, 585. In contrast, Kingsland's arrest may not constitute a seizure for

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Consequently, Kingsland may have a cognizable claim for malicious prosecution, and she has supported her contentions adequately to survive a motion for summary judgment on the merits.

C. Qualified Immunity

1. General Principles

If the defendant officers are entitled to qualified immunity, we must affirm summary judgment in their favor. "Qualified immunity offers complete protection for government officials sued in their individual capacities if their conduct 'does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.'" *Vinyard v. Wilson,* 311 F.3d 1340, 1346 (11th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Harlow v. Fitzgerald,* 457 U.S. 800, 818, 73 L. Ed. 2d 396, 102 S. Ct. 2727 (1982)). Qualified immunity represents a balance between the need for a remedy to protect citizens' rights and the need for government officials to perform their duties without the fear of constant,

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purposes of a malicious prosecution claim because it was made before the commencement of a criminal proceeding. *See id.* at 585 n.5. Rather, her being subject to a bond and being required to appear in court to answer the charges against her throughout the prosecution constitute a seizure for purposes of malicious prosecution. Such seizure is virtually no different or less severe than the degree of state control upon which *Whiting* is based – namely an arrest and a surrender. Both here and in *Whiting*, the plaintiff was required to submit to the authority of the state pursuant to legal process. *See id.* at 585.

baseless litigation. *GJR Invs. v. County of Escambia,* 132 F.3d 1359, 1366 (11th Cir. 1998).

The essence of qualified immunity is the public official's objective reasonableness, regardless of his underlying intent or motivation. *See Harlow,* 457 U.S. at 819; *Lee v. Ferraro,* 284 F.3d 1188, 1195 (11th Cir. 2002). If reasonable public officials could differ on the lawfulness of the defendants' actions, the defendants are entitled to immunity. *Storck v. City of Coral Springs,* 354 F.3d 1307, 1314 (11th Cir. 2003). However, "where an official could be expected to know that certain conduct would violate statutory or constitutional rights, he should be made to hesitate; and a person who suffers injury caused by such conduct may have a cause of action." *Harlow,* 457 U.S. at 819. Qualified immunity "gives ample room for mistaken judgments" but does not protect "the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law." *Malley v. Briggs,* 475 U.S. 335, 343, 341, 89 L. Ed. 2d 271, 106 S. Ct. 1092 (1986).

To receive qualified immunity, "the public official must first prove that he was acting within the scope of his discretionary authority when the allegedly wrongful acts occurred." *Lee,* 284 F.3d at 1194 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Here, it is undisputed that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes were acting within the course and scope of their discretionary authority when they arrested Kingsland. "Once the defendant establishes that he was acting within his discretionary authority, the burden shifts to the plaintiff to show that qualified immunity is not appropriate." *Id.*

Appendix A

The Supreme Court has held that qualified immunity analysis involves two discrete queries. First, we must decide whether the facts alleged, assuming they are true, demonstrate that the defendants violated a constitutional right. *See Saucier v. Katz,* 533 U.S. 194, 201, 150 L. Ed. 2d 272, 121 S. Ct. 2151 (2001). If this is answered in the affirmative, we proceed to the second query, which is to determine whether the right violated was clearly established. *See id.* As a result of this analysis, we conclude that Officers Balikes and Valenzuela are not entitled to qualified immunity on either of the false arrest or malicious prosecution claims.

2. False Arrest

"Plainly, an arrest without probable cause violates the right to be free from an unreasonable search under the Fourth Amendment." *Durruthy v. Pastor,* 351 F.3d 1080, 1088 (11th Cir. 2003) (citing *Redd v. City of Enterprise,* 140 F.3d 1378, 1382 (11th Cir. 1998)). As discussed above, we cannot conclude as a matter of law that probable cause existed to arrest Kingsland. Officers who make an arrest without probable cause are nevertheless entitled to qualified immunity if there was arguable probable cause for the arrest. *Jones v. Cannon,* 174 F.3d 1271, 1283 (11th Cir. 1999). Accordingly, we must inquire whether "reasonable officers in the same circumstances and possessing the same knowledge as the Defendants could have believed that probable cause existed to arrest Plaintiff. . . ." *Von Stein v. Brescher,* 904 F.2d 572, 579 (11th Cir. 1990). Kingsland must demonstrate that no reasonable officer could have found probable cause under the totality of the circumstances. *See Storck,* 354 F.3d at 1313.

Appendix A

In granting qualified immunity to the defendants, the district court found the facts of this case to be analogous to those set forth in *Post v. City of Fort Lauderdale,* 7 F.3d 1552 (11th Cir. 1993). In *Post*, we granted qualified immunity where government agents inspecting a restaurant made an improper arrest for a building code violation. *Id.* at 1558. The agents in *Post* claimed that they counted people in excess of the restaurant's maximum capacity, but in effect they erroneously counted employees who were not to be counted. We held that a "mistaken but reasonable count" was sufficient for the agents to establish arguable probable cause. *Id.* However, the agents in *Post* simply made a good faith mistake, whereas, here, the officers' conduct creates factual issues as to their credibility. It was error for the district court to omit the plaintiff's allegations of falsification and knowing lack of probable cause from its analysis. It is readily apparent that the conduct in *Post* is characteristic of the type of conduct that the policies of qualified immunity seek to protect. In *Post*, the officials made a reasonable mistake in the legitimate performance of their duties, and there were no concerns regarding potential abuse of authority. *See id.*; *see also Hunter v. Bryant,* 502 U.S. 224, 227, 116 L. Ed. 2d 589, 112 S. Ct. 534 (1991) (officers who reasonably but mistakenly conclude that probable cause existed are entitled to immunity); *Cf. Harlow,* 457 U.S. at 814 ("In situations of abuse of office, an action for damages may offer the only realistic avenue for vindication of constitutional guarantees.").

In contrast, Kingsland contends that the defendants made deliberately false statements to support her arrest, in violation of the law. She cites *Holmes v. Kucynda,* 321 F.3d 1069

(11th Cir. 2003), in which we held that qualified immunity "does not offer protection if an official knew or reasonably should have known that the action he took within his sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the plaintiff." *Id.* at 1077 (citations and internal quotations omitted). In *Holmes*, we reversed the grant of qualified immunity and summary judgment to police officers where there existed factual questions regarding whether the officers filed a recklessly false application for an arrest warrant. *Id.* at 1083-84. Based on the facts of the case, the panel found that the district court could not conclusively determine that the officer's affidavit was not made in "reckless disregard of the truth." *Id.* at 1084. Likewise, there are questions of fact in this case regarding the integrity of the evidence which is to form the basis of an arguable probable cause determination.

Viewed in the light most favorable to Kingsland, the facts support a conclusion that the arrest affidavit included recklessly or deliberately false statements that are material to a finding of arguable probable cause. If the defendants fabricated or unreasonably disregarded certain pieces of evidence to establish probable cause, as alleged, reasonable officers in the same circumstances and possessing the same knowledge as the defendants could not have believed that probable cause existed to arrest the plaintiff. Because a jury question exists as to whether the defendants constructed evidence upon which to base Kingsland's arrest, the question whether arguable probable cause for the arrest existed is also aptly suited for a jury. Qualified immunity pertaining to the false arrest claim is therefore improper.

Appendix A

3. Malicious Prosecution

The district court held that the defendants are entitled to qualified immunity on the malicious prosecution claim, stating:

> The next issue is whether Ms. Kingsland's constitutional right to be free from malicious prosecution was clearly established as of November 27, 1995. I agree with Officers Valenzuela and Balickes [sic] that such a right was not recognized by the Eleventh Circuit until it decided *Whiting* [in 1996].

Kingsland, No. 99-03393-CV-AJ, slip op. at 14. Alternatively, the district court stated that even if the constitutional tort of malicious prosecution had been recognized prior to Kingsland's arrest, by *Kelly v. Curtis*, 21 F.3d 1544 (11th Cir. 1994), the officers were entitled to qualified immunity because there is no evidence suggesting that they delayed or withheld exculpatory drug test results or insisted upon continuing the prosecution in the face of those results. *Kingsland*, No. 99-03393-CV-AJ, slip op. at 14-15. We conclude that the district court's analysis on this issue is inaccurate. Specifically, the district court misapplied the test set forth in *Saucier*. It failed to clearly delineate the precise constitutional right allegedly violated – here, the Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable seizures in connection with a prosecution. Further, it misapplied the "clearly established" requirement.[16]

16. The explanation that follows will clarify that the officers did not require fair notice that their conduct constituted a thing called

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Appendix A

As an initial matter, we must clarify the legal principles we are obliged to follow in malicious prosecution cases under § 1983. In any § 1983 action, including an action for malicious prosecution, a plaintiff must "identify the specific *constitutional* right allegedly infringed." *Albright,* 510 U.S. at 271 (emphasis added). In *Whiting*, we suggested that "an independent, classic *Fourth Amendment* violation is critical to a section 1983 claim called malicious prosecution." *Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 584 n.4. Thus, in § 1983 claims for malicious prosecution, the constitutional right at issue is not the "right to be free from malicious prosecution," but rather the underlying Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable seizures. *See id.* ("We think referring to a federal 'right' to be free from malicious prosecution is actually a description of the right to be free from an unlawful seizure which is part of a prosecution."). Accordingly, we must inquire whether the facts alleged demonstrate that the defendants violated Kingsland's right to be free from an unlawful seizure, and if so, whether the officers' specific violation of the right was clearly established at the time of Kingsland's arrest. *See Saucier,* 533 U.S. at 201; *see generally Hope v. Pelzer,* 536 U.S. 730, 153 L. Ed. 2d 666, 122 S. Ct. 2508 (2002).

To the extent that the district court based its judgment on the fact that the "right to be free from malicious prosecution" was not clearly established in 1995, that

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"malicious prosecution," in violation of § 1983. *See Kingsland*, No. 99-03393-CV-AJ, slip op. at 14. Rather, they required fair notice that their conduct constituted *a Fourth Amendment violation* - one which rendered them in some way accountable for the continuation of the prosecution.

decision was in error. The district court applied the "clearly established" requirement in an improper context. As mentioned above, a § 1983 claim for malicious prosecution is merely a means by which a plaintiff may seek redress for a violation of his or her clearly established Fourth Amendment rights. We have held that "labeling . . . a section 1983 claim as one for a 'malicious prosecution' can be a shorthand way of describing a kind of legitimate section 1983 claim; the kind of claim where the plaintiff . . . has been unlawfully and forcibly restrained in violation of the Fourth Amendment and injuries, due to that seizure, follow as the prosecution goes ahead." *Whiting*, 85 F.3d at 584. Our focus in a malicious prosecution action must remain on the allegedly unconstitutional conduct of the defendants, not on the label attached to the proceedings. Kingsland "can avoid an order of dismissal if [she] based [her] claim – whatever [she] calls it – on some actual unlawful, forcible, restraint of [her] person." *Id*. Any reference to the need for an independent "right against malicious prosecution" simply directs attention away from the fundamental constitutional inquiry at hand.

While it is true that the courts have not historically adopted a consistent position on the constitutional source of a malicious prosecution claim,[17] the fact that such a claim

17. In *Strength v. Hubert*, 854 F.2d 421 (11th Cir. 1988) (per curiam), *overruled in part by Whiting*, 85 F.3d at 584, we relied on a Fourteenth Amendment substantive due process theory to support the concept of a "federally guaranteed right to be free from malicious prosecution." *See id.* at 426; *see also Whiting*, 85 F.3d at 584 n.4. In 1994, the Supreme Court concluded that the substantive due

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originates from the Fourth Amendment is not the purpose of the "clearly established" requirement. Only the constitutional right violated, upon which the malicious prosecution claim is based – wherever derived – must be clearly established. The "right" against malicious prosecution is not itself a *constitutional* right. "[A] section 1983 plaintiff must always base his claim on the violation of a specific federal right. Where the right said to be violated is the Fourth Amendment, the plaintiff must establish a concrete violation of that right." *Id.* at 586. For example, in *Graham v. Connor,* 490 U.S. 386, 104 L. Ed. 2d 443, 109 S. Ct. 1865 (1989), the Supreme Court addressed the constitutional roots of a § 1983 excessive force claim. The Court stated that, in addressing such a claim, "analysis begins by identifying the specific constitutional right allegedly infringed by the challenged application of force." *Id.* at 394. Thus, the Court declined to recognize any abstract constitutional right against excessive force, but rather explained that a separate, specific constitutional right must be identified on which to base a § 1983 excessive force claim:

> Indeed, many courts have seemed to assume, as did the courts below in this case, that there is a

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(Cont'd)
process component of the Fourteenth Amendment did not provide the constitutional source of a right to be free from malicious prosecution, but the Court left open the possibility that the Fourth Amendment is the appropriate source of such a right. *See Albright v. Oliver,* 510 U.S. 266, 274-75, 127 L. Ed. 2d 114, 114 S. Ct. 807 (1994) (plurality opinion), 510 U.S. at 274-75; *Wood*, 323 F.3d at 882 n.14. Finally, in *Whiting*, we held that the "right" to be free from malicious prosecution is actually an expression of the Fourth Amendment right to be free from an unlawful seizure attributable to a prosecution. *See Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 584 & n.4 .

> generic "right" to be free from excessive force, grounded not in any particular constitutional provision but rather in "basic principles of § 1983 jurisprudence." We reject this notion that all excessive force claims brought under § 1983 are governed by a single generic standard.

Id. at 393 (footnotes omitted) (rejecting substantive due process as a basis for excessive force claims because such claims implicate a more specific constitutional right – the Fourth Amendment). Likewise, we find that there is no generic "right against malicious prosecution." Instead, the plaintiff must demonstrate a concrete violation of the Fourth Amendment that was clearly established in November 1995.

Finally, we note that it would be inconsistent with our precedent to adopt the defendants' position that (1) a right to be free from malicious prosecution must be clearly established before a plaintiff may maintain a § 1983 claim to that end, and (2) such a right was not clearly established until *Whiting* was decided in 1996.

If we were to so hold, the validity of our precedential opinion in *Kelly* would necessarily be undermined. In *Kelly*, we held that a detective who obtained a warrant on the basis of false information was not entitled to qualified immunity from liability for malicious prosecution. *Kelly,* 21 F.3d at 1555. In order for the *Kelly* court to have reached such a conclusion, it follows that it must have implicitly recognized the viability of a § 1983 claim for malicious prosecution in 1994, the year *Kelly* was decided. If a malicious prosecution claim based on a violation of the Fourth Amendment was

cognizable at least as of 1994, then it is incontrovertible that either (1) the right to be free from malicious prosecution need not be clearly established at all, or (2) such right was indeed clearly established in 1995, at the time of Kingsland's alleged injuries.[18] Any other result would run afoul of our judgment in *Kelly*. Thus, the defendants' assertions cannot be upheld.

Having explained that the fundamental right at issue is Kingsland's right against unreasonable seizure,[19] we now address whether the defendants violated that right, and whether the right was clearly established at the time of Kingsland's arrest.

For a constitutional right to be clearly established, the unlawfulness of an official action must be apparent in the

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18. Even if we assume that Kingsland's claim may not stand unless a "right to be free from malicious prosecution" was clearly established in 1995, our holding would remain unchanged. It was readily apparent in 1995 that, in the Eleventh Circuit, officers may be sued for malicious prosecution under § 1983. *See, e.g., Nesmith v. Alford,* 318 F.2d 110, 126 (5th Cir. 1963) ("The commencement and prosecution of unfounded criminal prosecution might under certain circumstances constitute, not only malicious prosecution under the state law . . . but a violation of [Federal] Civil Rights as well."); *Strength,* 854 F.2d at 425-26; *Kelly,* 21 F.3d at 1553-55. Given that, in *Kelly*, an officer was denied qualified immunity on a § 1983 claim for malicious prosecution based on the Fourth Amendment, we believe that the defendant officers had sufficient notice that they, too, could be held liable for the tort of malicious prosecution.

19. More specifically, in a § 1983 malicious prosecution case, the right at issue is the right to be free from an unreasonable seizure that is *in connection with a prosecution*, as distinguished from a seizure that is part of an arrest or other proceeding.

light of pre-existing law. *Hope,* 536 U.S. at 739. The purpose of requiring that a right be clearly established is "to ensure that before they are subjected to suit, officers are on notice that their conduct is unlawful." *Saucier,* 533 U.S. at 206; *see also id.* We have previously described this principle as follows:

> Because fair and clear notice to government officials is the cornerstone of qualified immunity, courts must diligently analyze the preexisting case law to determine whether it really did provide plain notice to every reasonable government official that the *pertinent conduct*, in the *specific circumstances*, would clearly violate preexisting federal law.

Marsh v. Butler County, 268 F.3d 1014, 1031 (11th Cir. 2001) (emphasis added). Thus, the central question that we must ask is whether the state of the law in 1995 gave the officers fair warning that their alleged treatment of Kingsland was unconstitutional. *See Hope,* 536 U.S. at 741.

Falsifying facts to establish probable cause is patently unconstitutional and has been so long before Kingsland's arrest in 1995. *See, e.g., Riley v. City of Montgomery,* 104 F.3d 1247, 1253 (11th Cir. 1997) ("It was well established in 1989 that fabricating incriminating evidence violated constitutional rights."); *see also Hinchman v. Moore,* 312 F.3d 198, 205-06 (6th Cir. 2002) (citing *Hill v. McIntyre,* 884 F.2d 271, 275 (6th Cir. 1989)). So, the defendants were on notice in 1995 that manufacturing probable cause is unconstitutional.

Appendix A

As a final point, we address the defendants' assertion that the prosecutor and the state judge who set Kingsland's bond provided a causal break sufficient to relieve the officers of liability for malicious prosecution. "In many cases, arresting officers will not be responsible for the continuation of the prosecution because the prosecutor (or some other factor) will break the causal link between defendants' conduct and plaintiff's injury." *Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 586 n.10. However, the subsequent acts of a prosecutor or judge do not break the chain of causation in a malicious prosecution case where the prosecutor and judge are acting on allegedly false information provided by the defendant officers. *See Barts v. Joyner,* 865 F.2d 1187, 1195 (11th Cir. 1989) ("The intervening acts of the prosecutor, grand jury, judge and jury . . . each break the chain of causation unless plaintiff can show that these intervening acts were the result of deception or undue pressure by the defendant policemen."); *Cf. Eubanks v. Gerwen,* 40 F.3d 1157, 1161 (11th Cir. 1994) ("[Defendants] did not make the decision as to whether or not to prosecute Eubanks; nor did they act in such a way as improperly to influence the decision by the State Attorney in that regard."). Assuming, as we should, that there was no odor of cannabis in the truck or on Kingsland's person, the defendants' constitutional violations were not discrete, and instead continued through an arrest, an arraignment, and a trial based on false testimony. If the defendant officers fabricated testimony regarding the odor of cannabis and further failed to correct the misinformation provided to the prosecutor, as the plaintiff alleges, they were on notice that their actions clearly violated federal law and are therefore entitled to no immunity.

Qualified immunity is, as the term implies, qualified. It is not absolute. It contemplates instances in which a public official's actions are not protected. *See Madison v. Gerstein,* 440 F.2d 338, 341 (5th Cir. 1971) ("As a law enforcement officer, defendant . . . does not enjoy the cloak of immunity of the quasi-judicial prosecuting attorney."); *see also Butz v. Economou,* 438 U.S. 478, 506-07, 57 L. Ed. 2d 895, 98 S. Ct. 2894 (1978) ("It is not unfair to hold liable the official who knows or should know he is acting outside the law, and that insisting on an awareness of clearly established constitutional limits will not unduly interfere with the exercise of official judgment."). Viewed in the light most favorable to Kingsland, the evidence shows that the arresting officers in this case behaved in an objectively unreasonable fashion and were therefore not entitled to qualified immunity. Given the significance of the disputed issues of fact here, qualified immunity from suit is effectively unavailable, even though after a full trial the officers may yet prevail on the merits.

Accordingly, we reverse the district court's grant of summary judgment on both the false arrest and the malicious prosecution claims, and we remand for proceedings consistent with this opinion.

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

APPENDIX B — ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, MIAMI DIVISION DATED MAY 29, 2003

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, MIAMI DIVISION

CASE NO. 99-3393-CIV-JORDAN

May 29, 2003

MISTY KINGSLAND,

Plaintiff

vs.

CITY OF MIAMI, A Florida Municipal Corporation,
RAMON DE ARMAS, individually,
EMILIO VALENZUELA, individually,
JOSEPH BALIKES, individually,

Defendants.

ORDER ON MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

ADALBERTO JORDAN, District Judge.

Misty Kingsland sues Officers Ramon De Armas, Emilio Valenzuela, and Joseph Balikes for false arrest under 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Officers Valenzuela and Balikes for malicious prosecution under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and under

Florida's common law; and the City of Miami for false arrest and malicious prosecution under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and for false arrest and false imprisonment under Florida's common law. The defendants removed the case from Florida circuit court on the basis of Ms. Kingsland's federal claims. Federal question jurisdiction exists over Ms. Kingsland's § 1983 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and supplemental jurisdiction exists over her state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

The City of Miami, Officer Balikes, and Officer De Armas filed a motion for summary judgment [D.E. 77] on all counts.[1] Officer Valenzuela filed a separate motion for summary judgment [D.E. 83] on all counts relating to him. For the reasons which follow, the motions for summary judgment [D.E. 77 & 83] are GRANTED as to the federal claims. I decline to exercise jurisdiction over the supplemental state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

I. THE *RULE 56* STANDARD

Summary judgment "shall be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." FED R. CIV. P. 56(c). A material fact is one that might affect the outcome of the case. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,*

1. Officer Valenzuela originally joined in this motion but then filed his own motion for summary judgment.

477 U.S. 242, 248, 91 L. Ed. 2d 202, 106 S. Ct. 2505 (1986). Where the non-moving party fails to prove an essential element of its case for which it has the burden of proof at trial, summary judgment is warranted. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265, 106 S. Ct. 2548 (1986); *Hutton v. Strickland,* 919 F.2d 1531, 1536 (11th Cir. 1990). Mere conclusory allegations or claims asserting legal conclusions are not sufficient. *See Bennett v. Parker,* 898 F.2d 1530, 1534 (11th Cir. 1990). The question is whether, considering the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, there is evidence on which a jury could reasonably find a verdict in her favor. *See Anderson,* 477 U.S. at 251; *Hilburn v. Murata Electronics N. Am., Inc.,* 181 F.3d 1220, 1225 (11th Cir. 1999). In answering this question, a judge must of course "avoid weighing conflicting evidence or making credibility determinations." *See Hilburn,* 181 F.3d at 1225 (citing *Hairston v. Gainesville Sun Publ'g Co.,* 9 F.3d 913, 919 (11th Cir. 1994)).

II. RELEVANT FACTS

The facts, as set forth below, are viewed in light most favorable to Ms. Kingsland. At times, conflicts in the evidence are noted, but the version used in analyzing the summary judgment motions is, of course, Ms. Kingsland's version.

On November 27, 1995, Ms. Kingsland, while driving a rental truck with two passengers, was involved in a motor vehicle accident with Officer De Armas, a City of Miami police officer, at the intersection of NW 2nd Avenue and NW

1st Street in Miami, Florida. According to Ms. Kingsland, Officer De Armas, who was off-duty and driving an unmarked police car, ran a red light and caused the accident.

On the day of the accident, Ms. Kingsland did not drink alcohol or ingest any drugs. Specifically, she did not smoke cannabis on that day or any other day. As a result of the accident, Ms. Kingsland suffered head trauma, was dizzy, cried, and had blurred vision. Despite the presence of about 20 police officers on the scene, no officer ever asked Ms. Kingsland for her version of the events in the accident or spoke to any witnesses on the scene. The officers on the scene, however, spent a great deal of time talking to Officer De Armas.

Officer Valenzuela, a City of Miami police officer, was called to the scene to conduct a driving under the influence investigation. When Officer Valenzuela arrived, Officer Balikes, another City of Miami police officer who had already responded, told him that he noticed an odor of cannabis coming from Ms. Kingsland's vehicle and person, and that he thought that Ms. Kingsland was impaired. In order to corroborate Officer Balikes' statements, Officer Valenzuela went to the truck that Ms. Kingsland had been driving, and noticed that it had an odor of smoked cannabis.[2] Officer Valenzuela also observed that Ms. Kingsland's eyes were bloodshot. Ms. Kingsland does not deny that her eyes were bloodshot, but explains that if her eyes were bloodshot it was because she had been crying due to the pain and trauma from the accident.

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2. Officer Valenzuela also testified that he smelled a light odor of cannabis on Ms. Kingsland, though Ms. Kingsland denies any such odor.

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Although he smelled cannabis coming from Ms. Kingsland's truck, Officer Valenzuela did not conduct a search of the vehicle, and he does not know if other officers did. Officer Valenzuela saw one of Ms. Kingsland's passengers being treated by rescue personnel, but did not talk to him or get close enough to him to see if there was a cannabis odor. He also does not know whether any drug test was performed on him and does not recall whether there was another passenger.

Officer Balikes and a sergeant on the scene asked Officer Valenzuela – a certified DUI technician with two years' practical experience – to administer a field sobriety test on Ms. Kingsland. Ms. Kingsland remembers an officer telling her that since she had been in an accident with a police officer, they were going to perform some routine tests. Ms. Kingsland told Officer Valenzuela, as well as other police officers on the scene, that she was feeling dizzy and ill from the accident, and that she wanted to go to the hospital. Officer Valenzuela did not talk to rescue personnel or anyone else other than Officer Balikes about Ms. Kingsland's physical condition.

The first test Officer Valenzuela performed was the "walk and turn." It is undisputed that Ms. Kingsland did an about face instead of doing the turn as she was instructed, which is usually an indication of impairment. It is also undisputed that, during the sobriety test, Ms. Kingsland swayed while balancing on one leg, did not properly place her finger to her nose, missed the tip of her nose five times, failed to follow instructions, had eyelid tremors, and failed to keep her eyes closed during the Rhomberg balancing test.

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Based on her performance, Officer Valenzuela came to the conclusion that Ms. Kingsland failed the sobriety tests.

After the field sobriety test, Ms. Kingsland was told that she was being transported to the hospital to have some more tests done and to see a physician. Instead, she was taken into custody and taken to a DUI testing facility at the south district substation by either Officer Valenzuela or Officer Balikes. Before arriving at the substation, Ms. Kingsland had no idea that she was being accused or suspected of committing any crime or traffic infraction. But when they pulled into the parking lot of the station, the officers accused her of running the red light and causing the accident.

Although Officer Valenzuela says that he always suspected that Ms. Kingsland was under the influence of cannabis (and in fact charged her for that offense), Ms. Kingsland stated that she was charged with driving under the influence of alcohol upon arriving at the station. Ms. Kingsland says that the officers told her that they knew that she was drunk and had been driving, and that they performed at least two Breathalyzer tests, all of which came back negative (i.e., with a breath alcohol content of 0.000%). After she passed the Breathalyzer tests, Ms. Kingsland continued telling the officers that she did not do drugs and that she felt very sick. When the Breathalyzer results came out as "zero, zero, zero," Ms. Kingsland says that one officer who was writing on a form asked another officer what he should write now. The second officer told the first officer to write that she had a strong odor of cannabis emitting from her breath. At that point, the first officer threw away the form he was writing on and started writing on a new form.

Officer Valenzuela then requested that a certified drug recognition technician respond to the substation to administer drug influence evaluation testing. Officer Robert Jenkins from the Miami Beach Police Department responded and performed more tests on Ms. Kingsland, including walking in a straight line, touching her nose, and closing her eyes and putting her arms out. Officer Jenkins determined that Ms. Kingsland's normal facilities were impaired, and obtained a urine specimen from her.

Ms. Kingsland was then transported to the Dade County Jail, and charged with a violation of Fla. Stat. § 316.193 (driving under the influence). She got out of jail the next day when her father posted a $1,000 bond, and was subsequently arraigned.

Officer Valenzuela says that he never got the results of the urine test, but it is undisputed that the test later came back negative. In other words, cannabis was not detected. The state prosecutor, Hillah Katz, Esq., did not remember much about the case, and her file had been destroyed. She did, however, explain that some DUI cases can continue to be prosecuted even in the face of negative Breathalyzer tests and negative drug tests, depending on field sobriety tests, arrest reports, and witness interviews.

Ms. Kingsland hired counsel to represent her and incurred attorneys' fees, though she cannot recall the amount of those fees. On February 5, 1996, the prosecutor provided the negative drug test results to Ms. Kingsland's counsel. Two court appearances in the early part of 1996 resulted in continuances, and Ms. incurred additional expenses in

coming to Miami for the hearings. In May of 1996, Ms. Kingsland filed a motion to dismiss the charges against her on the ground that all of the tests performed (including a test she had performed in New Jersey upon her return) had come back negative. The charges against Ms. Kingsland were dismissed on June 6, 1996.

III. FALSE ARREST UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (COUNT II)

In Count II of the complaint, brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Ms. Kingsland charges Officer De Armas, Officer Balikes, and Officer Valenzuela with false arrest in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Officers Valenzuela and Balikes contend that there was probable cause to detain Ms. Kingsland and that they are entitled to qualified immunity. Officer De Armas argues that he did not arrest Ms. Kingsland and did not assist in her arrest and, therefore, cannot be held liable for her arrest.

A. PROBABLE CAUSE

Probable cause is an absolute bar to a § 1983 false arrest claim. *Marx v. Gumbinner,* 905 F.2d 1503, 1505-06 (11th Cir. 1990). "Probable cause to arrest exists where the facts and circumstances within the officers' knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy information are sufficient in themselves to warrant a man of reasonable caution in the belief that an offense has been or is being committed." *Id.* (citing *Brinegar v. United States,* 338 U.S. 160, 175-76, 93 L. Ed. 1879, 69 S. Ct. 1302 (1949)) (internal quotations and brackets omitted). Probable cause exists

regardless of the outcome of the underlying arrest. *See, e.g., id.* ("That a defendant is subsequently acquitted or charges are dropped against the defendant is of no consequence in determining the validity of the arrest itself.").

Ms. Kingsland maintains that her constitutional rights were violated by the officers, who allegedly acted in concert and conspired against her to cover up the fact that Officer De Armas ran the red light. She claims that Officer Valenzuela and Officer Balikes knew that she did not run the red light but purposefully accused and arrested her to protect their fellow officer.

"For probable cause to exist, . . . an arrest must be objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances." *Wood v. Kesler,* 323 F.3d 872, 2003 WL 722756, *3 (11th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Unfortunately for Ms. Kingsland, the undisputed facts in this case demonstrate that there was probable cause for her arrest. First, Ms. Kingsland had been involved in an accident, she had bloodshot eyes, and she was dizzy. Second, Officers Valenzuela and Balikes detected an odor of cannabis emanating from her truck. Ms. Kingsland denied that *she* smelled of cannabis, but she has no evidence to contradict the testimony of Officers Valenzuela and Balikes about the truck's odor. These facts provided reasonable suspicion for a field sobriety test. *See State v. Taylor,* 648 So. 2d 701, 703 (Fla. 1995) (holding that a field sobriety test did not violate the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights where the defendant was staggering, had slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, and a strong odor of alcohol). Third, Ms. Kingsland failed the field sobriety test administered by

Officer Valenzuela, and exhibited eyelid tremors. Although Ms. Kingsland explains that her appearance, behavior, and performance were caused by the accident – and not by any impairment – and that she informed the officers examining her of her condition, she does not deny that her responses to the tests were objectively deficient. All of these facts, when viewed objectively by an officer, conform with intoxication or impairment and permitted the arrest for driving under the influence.

I have considered Ms. Kingsland's claim that the officers were engaged in a conspiracy to cover up what Officer De Armas did and arrested Ms. Kingsland in order to shift the blame to her, *see generally Whitehurst v. Wright,* 592 F.2d 834, 840-41 (5th Cir. 1979) (discussing § 1983 conspiracy theory in context of deceased victim), but this does not change the result. In order for a § 1983 conspiracy claim to stand, there must be an underlying constitutional violation. *See Dixon v. City of Lawton,* 898 F.2d 1443, 1449 & n.6 (10th Cir. 1990). Here there was no such violation because Ms. Kingsland's arrest was supported by probable cause. More importantly, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the constitutional reasonableness of police conduct does not depend on the officer's subjective intent or subjective beliefs. Indeed, the pretextual nature of an officer's conduct is irrelevant. *See, e.g., Whren v. United States,* 517 U.S. 806, 812-13, 135 L. Ed. 2d 89, 116 S. Ct. 1769 (1996); *Anderson v. Creighton,* 483 U.S. 635, 641, 97 L. Ed. 2d 523, 107 S. Ct. 3034 (1987). The question, instead, is whether it was "objectively legally reasonable to conclude that [Ms. Kingsland's arrest] was supported by probable cause." *Creighton,* 483 U.S. at 641. The answer to that

question is yes, as explained above. *See, e.g., Marks v. Clarke,* 102 F.3d 1012, 1033 (9th Cir. 1996) (reversing denial of qualified immunity because, after *Whren,* pretext is legally irrelevant if probable cause exists).

B. QUALIFIED IMMUNITY

Assuming that there is a material issue of fact about whether probable cause for the arrest actually existed, I conclude that the officers are entitled to qualified immunity. At the very least, there was arguable probable cause for Ms. Kingsland's arrest.

For qualified immunity purposes, actual probable cause does not need to exist. *See Post v. City of Ft. Lauderdale,* 7 F.3d 1552, 1558 (11th Cir. 1993) ("The officer is entitled to qualified immunity if a reasonable officer could have believed that probable cause existed."). All that is required for qualified immunity to be applicable to an arresting officer is that the officer have "arguable" probable cause to arrest. *See. e.g., Lee v. Ferraro,* 284 F.3d 1188, 1195 (11th Cir. 2002) (citing *Scarbrough v. Myles,* 245 F.3d 1299, 1302 (11th Cir. 2001)). Arguable probable cause exists "where reasonable officers in the same circumstances and possessing the same knowledge as the [arresting officer] could have believed that probable cause existed to arrest." *See Scarbrough,* 245 F.3d at 1302. In determining whether arguable probable cause exists, I must apply "an objective standard, asking 'whether the officer's actions are objectively reasonable . . . regardless of the officer's underlying intent or motivation.'" *Lee,* 284 F.3d at 1195 (citations omitted).

Appendix B

Police officers sued in their individual capacities are entitled to immunity from liability so long as their conduct does not violate "clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Lee,* 284 F.3d at 1193-94 (citing *Thomas v. Roberts,* 261 F.3d 1160, 1170 (11th Cir. 2001)). Qualified immunity is very much the rule, rather than the exception, when officers are sued for damages in their individual capacities. *See Lassiter v. Alabama A&M Univ.,* 28 F.3d 1146, 1149 (11th Cir. 1994) (citing *Harlow v. Fitzgerald,* 457 U.S. 800, 818, 73 L. Ed. 2d 396, 102 S. Ct. 2727 (1982); *Barts v. Joyner,* 865 F.2d 1187, 1190 (11th Cir. 1989); *Dartland v. Metropolitan Dade County,* 866 F.2d 1321, 1323-24 (11th Cir. 1989)).

In order to receive qualified immunity, the officer must first prove that he was acting within the scope of his discretionary authority when the allegedly wrongful acts occurred. *See Lee,* 284 F.3d at 1194 (citing *Courson v. McMillian,* 939 F.2d 1479, 1487 (11th Cir. 1991)). An officer may demonstrate that an act was within his discretionary authority merely by showing that the acts were undertaken pursuant to the performance of his duties, and were within the scope of his authority. *See Jordan v. Doe,* 38 F.3d 1559, 1566 (11th Cir. 1994). Once the officer establishes that he was acting within his discretionary capacity, the burden shifts to the plaintiff to show that qualified immunity is not appropriate. *See id.*

In evaluating a claim of qualified immunity, the Supreme Court has set forth a two-part test. The first question is whether the facts, taken in the light most favorable to the

plaintiff, show that the officer's conduct violated a constitutional right. The second is whether the right said to have been violated was "clearly established." *See Gonzalez v. Reno,* 325 F.3d 1228, 2003 WL 1481583, *4 (11th Cir. 2003); *Lee,* 284 F.3d at 1194 (citing *Saucier v. Katz,* 533 U.S. 194, 150 L. Ed. 2d 272, 121 S. Ct. 2151 (2001)). "Clearly established," in the qualified immunity context, generally means that the officer was given fair warning and notice that his conduct was unlawful. *See Hope v. Pelzer,* 536 U.S. 730, 122 S. Ct. 2508, 2515, 153 L. Ed. 2d 666 (2002); *Willingham v. Loughnan,* 321 F.3d 1299, 1301 (11th Cir. 2003). Unless an act is obviously wrong in light of pre-existing law, the officer has immunity from suit. *See Lassiter,* 28 F.3d at 1149 (citing *Malley v. Briggs,* 475 U.S. 335, 341-43, 89 L. Ed. 2d 271, 106 S. Ct. 1092 (1986)).

The facts in *Post* are legally analogous to those here. The underlying arrest in *Post* was for a violation of a restaurant's maximum capacity level. *See Post,* 7 F.3d at 1555. The arrestee brought a § 1983 false arrest claim. The government agents in *Post* – a police officer, a fire inspector, and a building inspector – moved for summary judgment based on qualified immunity. The agents claimed that they counted more than 22 people, the maximum capacity of the restaurant, on three occasions. The arrestee maintained that there was just under 22 people on each occasion. The record, however, showed that the restaurant had employees who were not to be counted and that the restaurant had people coming and going constantly. The Eleventh

Circuit held that the defendants were entitled to qualified immunity:

> Here, the issue is not whether the code team's head counts were, in fact, correct; on summary judgment, we assume that plaintiffs' evidence about the number of customers is true. The issue material to qualified immunity is whether a reasonable officer in [the defendant's] place – that is, in these circumstances – could have believed that more than 22 customers were present during a code team visit.

Id.

Even though Ms. Kingsland did not smell of cannabis – I credit her version of events instead of Officer Valenzuela's and Officer Balikes' – she has no evidence to contradict the testimony of Officers Valenzuela and Balikes that there was an odor of cannabis from the truck. It is also true – viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Ms. Kingsland – that Ms. Kingsland told the officers about her injuries and her condition. The officers, however, were not required to credit her story, and were entitled to place weight on Ms. Kingsland's appearance and inability to pass the field sobriety test. It may be that the officers did not do as thorough a job of investigating as one would have liked, but that is a far cry from holding them constitutionally liable. The officers had, at the very least, arguable probable cause for the arrest.

Summary judgment is granted in favor of Officers Valenzuela, Balikes, and De Armas on Count 11.

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IV. MALICIOUS PROSECUTION UNDER *42 U.S.C. § 1983* (COUNT III)

Ms Kingsland also asserts a claim for malicious prosecution under § 1983 against Officers Valenzuela and Balikes. In order to establish the constitutional tort of malicious prosecution under § 1983, Ms. Kingsland must show (1) that all of the elements of the common law tort of malicious prosecution (under the applicable state law) have been met and (2) that the malicious prosecution deprived her of the constitutional right to be free from unlawful seizure. *See, e.g., Wood,* 323 F.3d 872, 2003 WL 722756, at *6; *Mejia v. City of New York,* 119 F. Supp. 2d 232, 253-54 (E.D.N.Y. 2000). *See also Uboh v. Reno,* 141 F.3d 1000, 1002-03 (11th Cir. 1998); *Whiting v. Traylor,* 85 F.3d 581, 584 n.4 (11th Cir. 1996). I turn first to the common law elements of malicious prosecution.

A. THE COMMON LAW ELEMENTS OF MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

Under Florida law, a plaintiff must establish the following elements in a malicious prosecution case: (1) an original criminal proceeding against the present plaintiff was commenced or continued; (2) the present defendant was the legal cause of the original proceeding; (3) the termination of the original proceeding constituted a *bona fide* termination of that proceeding in favor of the present plaintiff; (4) an absence of probable cause for the original proceeding; (5) malice on the part of the defendant; and (6) damage as a result of the original proceeding. *See Alamo Rent-A-Car. Inc. v. Mancusi,* 632 So. 2d 1352,

1355 (Fla. 1994) (citing *Burns v. GCC Beverages, Inc.*, 502 So. 2d 1217 (Fla. 1986); *Adams v. Whitfield*, 290 So. 2d 49 (Fla. 1974)). "The failure of a plaintiff to establish any one of these six elements is fatal to a claim of malicious prosecution." *Alamo Rent-A-Car*, 632 So. 2d at 1355. Ms. Kingsland bears the burden of proving each of the six elements by a preponderance of competent evidence. *See Ware v. United States*, 971 F. Supp. 1442, 1461 (M.D. Fla. 1997) (citing *Phelan v. City of Coral Gables*, 415 So. 2d 1292, 1294 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1982)).

The first, second, third, and sixth elements are easily satisfied. Officer Valenzuela and Officer Balikes conducted the investigation into Ms. Kingsland's sobriety in association with the accident, and a criminal proceeding was commenced against Ms. Kingsland based upon their findings. *See. e.g., Ware.* 971 F. Supp. at 1461-62 (finding that an FBI agent who coordinated a sting operation and the subsequent investigation was the legal cause of the criminal proceeding). These proceedings continued until the charges were ultimately dismissed, and the dismissal of the charges constitutes a *bona fide* termination of the proceeding in favor of Ms. Kingsland. Finally. Ms. Kingsland suffered damages as a result of the charges – she incurred attorneys' fees and expenses before the charges were dismissed. *See id.* at 1470.

The fourth element – absence of probable cause for the proceeding – is contested in this case. Officers Valenzuela and Balikes repeat the same arguments in support of probable cause for malicious prosecution as they assert for a § 1983 claim. In other words, they argue that the malicious prosecution claim cannot stand because there was probable

cause for an arrest. The matter, however, is not so simple, because probable cause for an arrest does not always preclude a malicious prosecution claim. In other words, the probable cause justifying an arrest is not necessarily the same thing as probable cause in the malicious prosecution context.

To establish a lack of probable cause under Florida law, the plaintiff must introduce evidence sufficient to show that the initial proceeding was commenced "without a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by the circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense charged." *Burns,* 502 So.2d at 1219. At the same time, where information is readily observable or the plaintiff points out exculpatory information and further investigation is not done, liability may attach. *See Harris v. Lewis State Bank,* 482 So. 2d 1378, 1381-1382 (Fla. 1st DCA 1986). Furthermore, "[a] lack of probable cause may be established by proof that a criminal proceeding was instituted on facts that could as well be explained innocently." *Id.*[3] In this respect – and probably because § 1983 malicious prosecution law looks to state law – the probable cause element for a constitutional malicious prosecution claim differs (legally and temporally) from the probable cause defense to a claim of false arrest under § 1983.

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3. As the Second Circuit has explained, probable cause existing at the time of arrest can dissipate or be nullified by intervening or subsequent facts establishing the person's innocence. *See Kinzer v. Jackson,* 316 F.3d 139, 143-44 (2d Cir. 2003) (borrowing from New York law to analyze malicious prosecution claim under § 1983). *Accord Brooks v. City of Winston-Salem,* 85 F.3d 178, 183 (4th Cir. 1996).

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Ms. Kingsland maintains that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes lacked probable cause to detain or arrest her. In furtherance of this claim, Ms. Kingsland testified that it was Officer De Armas who ran the red light, not her, and she offers evidence that there were witnesses to the crash that Officer Valenzuela and Officer Balikes failed to interview. She also testified that she was injured in the accident, that she was never properly examined after the accident, and that she informed the officers of her injury and of the confusion that arose on account of that injury. In conducting the field sobriety test, Officer Valenzuela did not take into account Ms. Kingsland's condition. Moreover, Ms. Kingsland avers that since she did not smoke cannabis, she could not smell of that drug. The record evidence also shows that at no time did the officers search the truck or Ms. Kingsland's person for cannabis. Furthermore, Ms. Kingsland asserts that she saw officers change and destroy an "official document" when her Breathalyzer tests came back negative. Finally, the criminal proceeding was commenced and continued even though Ms. Kingsland passed two Breathalyzer tests and a drug test.

Although Officers Valenzuela and Balikes had adequate probable cause (or at least arguable probable cause) to arrest Ms. Kingsland,, the evidence introduced by Ms. Kingsland creates questions as to the credibility of the reasonable suspicion the officers had at the point of pursuing the prosecution of that arrest. "When the facts relied on to show probable cause are in dispute, their existence is a question of fact for the determination of the jury. . . ." *Alamo Rent-A-Car,* 632 So. 2d at 1357. The evidence put forth by. Ms. Kingsland creates enough of a dispute over the lack of

probable cause – at the time of the arrest and at through the continuation of the criminal proceeding – for malicious prosecution that the question is rightly reserved for the jury.

The fifth element to malicious prosecution, malice, is also at issue. "In an action for malicious prosecution it is not necessary for a plaintiff to prove actual malice; legal malice is sufficient and may be inferred from, among other things, a lack of probable cause, gross negligence, or great indifference to persons, property, or the rights of others." *Alamo Rent-A-Car,* 632 So. 2d at 1357. Because there is an issue as to whether there was probable cause and because Ms. Kingsland alleges that the officers acted in concert against her, legal malice may be inferred.

In sum, Ms. Kingsland has introduced sufficient evidence to, at a minimum, raise a question of fact for the jury as to all six elements for the common law tort of malicious prosecution under Florida law. The next issue is whether Ms. Kingsland was seized, for purposes of the constitutional tort of malicious prosecution, in violation of her Fourth Amendment rights.

B. CONSTITUTIONAL SEIZURE

Even though Officers Valenzuela and Balikes do not challenge Ms. Kingsland's assertion that she was seized in violation of her constitutional rights – they argue only that there was probable cause for the arrest – Ms. Kingsland, nonetheless, bears the burden of proving that she was seized in relation to the prosecution. In case of a warrantless arrest, the judicial proceeding does not begin until the party is

arraigned or indicted. *See, e.g., Mejia,* 119 F. Supp. 2d at 254 ("This is because a warrantless arrest is an extrajudicial proceeding. In such cases, the judicial proceeding is not deemed to have been commenced until the plaintiff's arraignment or an indictment by a grand jury.") (internal citations omitted). *See also Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 584-85 (analyzing when someone is seized). The seizure, or detention, of the party in conjunction with the arrest does not count with respect to a charge of malicious prosecution, as the probable cause requirements for both are measured at different times. *See Mejia,* 119 F. Supp. 2d at 254 ("Finally, the existence, or lack, of probable cause is measured at a different point in time in a malicious prosecution action than a false arrest action, where the prosecution follows a warrantless arrest."). I have already ruled that the officers are entitled, at the very least, to qualified immunity concerning the initial detention and arrest of Ms. Kingsland. At the same time, Ms. Kingsland may have a valid claim that she was seized in support of her malicious prosecution claim. The record is not clear as to when Ms. Kingsland was arraigned. Nonetheless, it is clear that she made two trips back to Miami in order to defend herself against the prosecution of her case. In having to return to court to defend herself, Ms. Kingsland was subjected to a "continuing seizure" for *Fourth Amendment* purposes. *See Albright,* 510 U.S. 266, 276-79, 127 L. Ed. 2d 114, 114 S. Ct. 807 (Ginsburg, J., concurring) (discussing continuing seizure in a post bond situation). *See also Whiting,* 85 F.3d at 584 (discussing the continuing seizure theory, but choosing not to rule on it). *But see Reed v. City of Chicago,* 77 F.3d 1049, 1052 n.3 (7th Cir. 1996) (rejecting the continuing seizure theory). In light of the fact that Officers Valenzuela and

Balikes have not challenged Ms. Kingsland's claim that she was seized in relation to the prosecution of her case, I find that Ms. Kingsland has supported her seizure theory adequately to survive a motion for summary judgment.

C. QUALIFIED IMMUNITY

As with other constitutional claims under § 1983, Officers Valenzuela and Balikes may invoke qualified immunity with respect to the constitutional malicious prosecution claim. *See, e.g., Kelly v. Curtis,* 21 F.3d 1544, 1553 (llth Cir. 1994). The key questions here are whether the probable cause which existed to arrest Ms. Kingsland dissipated or was nullified by subsequent events and, if so, whether Officers Valenzuela and Balikes are constitutionally responsible for continuing (or helping to continue) the prosecution against Ms. Kingsland in the face of such events. If Ms. Kingsland's drug test had come back negative prior to the commencement of the judicial proceedings and the officers played a role in the delay of those results, then the officers might not be entitled to qualified immunity for malicious prosecution.

It is undisputed that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes were acting within the scope of their discretionary authority. Ms. Kingsland, therefore, has the burden of showing that qualified immunity is not appropriate. *See. e.g., Gonzalez,* 325 F.3d 1228, 2003 WL 1481583, at *4. The next issue is whether Ms. Kingsland's constitutional right to be free from malicious prosecution was clearly established as of November 27, 1995. I agree with Officers Valenzuela and Balickes that such a right was not recognized by the Eleventh

Circuit until it decided *Whiting*, 85 F.3d at 584 & n.4, on June 19, 1996. Because *Whiting* came down about two weeks after the charges against Ms. Kingsland were dismissed, Officers Valenzuela and Balikes could not have violated clearly established law.[4]

For purposes of this order, however, I will alternatively assume that *Kelly v. Curtis*, 21 F.3d 1544, 1553-55 (11th Cir. 1994), generally recognized the constitutional tort of malicious prosecution under § 1983, and proceed to the remainder of the qualified immunity analysis. *Kelly* held that certain officers in question were entitled to qualified immunity on such a claim because reasonable officers might not have known that they were acting recklessly in asserting, without investigation, that no lab report had been received. Understanding that the level of specificity needed to have clearly established law varies with each situation, *see Vinyard v. Wilson*, 311 F.3d 1340, 1346-54 (11th Cir. 2003) (discussing different scenarios), I do not believe that, under the facts here, Officers Valenzuela and Balikes had fair notice that their conduct constituted malicious prosecution in violation of § 1983. Ms. Kingsland has not met her burden, because the record does not contain any information allowing a jury to find that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes delayed or withheld the test results from the prosecutor or insisted on continuing the prosecution in the face of those results. First, neither party has identified when Ms. Kingsland was

4. Contrary to Ms. Kingsland's suggestion, the fact that *Whiting* recognized the constitutional tort of malicious prosecution does not mean that a constitutional right previously existed. *Whiting* involved a run-of-the-mill dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6), and did not involve a claim of qualified immunity.

arraigned. Though it likely happened in late 1995, it was certainly before the negative drug test came back from the laboratory. Second, although the drug test results were not completed until two months after the accident and after Ms. Kingsland's first court date – the results are dated January 30, 1996, and February 27, 1996 – there is no evidence that the results were kept from the prosecutor by Officers Valenzuela and Balikes. Indeed, the only evidence in the record on this critical issue is Officer Valenzuela's testimony that drug test results are sent to the officer who conducted the test – here Officer Jenkins of the Miami Beach Police Department – and to the prosecutor. In light of this testimony, it would be completely speculative to infer that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes were responsible for any delay or suppression (or that they had any duty to turn the test over when they got them given their understanding that the prosecutor received a copy). *See Kelly,* 21 F.3d at 1552 (holding that officer has not duty to inform defense counsel or the court of exculpatory evidence where he "has reason to believe that the prosecutor is aware of that evidence"). Third, Ms. Kingsland's counsel received the test results in early February of 1996 from the prosecutor, which is consistent with the time line testified to by Officer Valenzuela. Fourth, the record is devoid of any information as to the reason why the charges against Ms. Kingsland were dropped. Fifth, there is no testimony or documentation even suggesting that Officers Valenzuela and Balikes asked the prosecutor to press ahead with the case against Ms. Kingsland in the face of the negative drug test. In fact, there is no evidence whatsoever that the prosecutor even spoke to Officers Valenzuela and/or Balikes. *See Harris,* 482 So.2d 1378.

In sum, Officers Valenzuela Balikes are entitled to summary judgment on Count III under the doctrine of qualified immunity.

V. THE FEDERAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY (COUNT V)

In Count V, Ms. Kingsland alleges that the City of Miami is responsible under § 1983 for her false arrest and malicious prosecution. In *Monell v. Department of Social Services,* 436 U.S. 658, 690, 56 L. Ed. 2d 611, 98 S. Ct. 2018 (1978), the Supreme Court held that a plaintiff can sue a municipality under § 1983. The Court limited this right, however, to constitutional violations that were caused by an official custom, policy, or practice of the municipality. *See id.* at 691. "In other words, a municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on a *respondeat superior* theory." *Id.* Moreover, "the official policy or custom must be the moving force of the constitutional violation in order to establish liability of a government body under § 1983." *Cuesta v. School Board of Miami-Dade County,* 285 F.3d 962, 967 (11th Cir. 2002).

Ms. Kingsland has not introduced any evidence of a policy, custom, or practice by the City that can be identified as the moving force behind her arrest or prosecution. In fact, Ms. Kingsland herself alleges that the moving force behind her arrest was the officers' desire to protect a fellow officer. Ms. Kingsland, however, offers no official policy, custom, or practice that provides for or allows this type of conduct. Though she alleges in her amended complaint that the City has a policy of allowing DUI arrests prior to establishing probable cause and that this "encourages officers to fabricate

charges to cover-up improper detentions under Florida law. . . . ," and that the City, "through its policymakers, fails to effectively investigate traffic accidents involving its officers, thus causing its officers to know that they can cover-up their culpability by fabricating evidence and failing to preserve other evidence," she has presented no evidence of such policies.

The only evidence Ms. Kingsland cites to is the incomplete nature of the accident investigation. The most telling sign of the deficiency in Ms. Kingsland's municipal liability claim is the statement in the opposition memorandum that the City should have to present evidence at trial that the investigation in this case deviated from the City's policies. It is Ms. Kingsland, however, who bears the burden of producing sufficient evidence to get to a jury. Even if I accepted Ms. Kingsland's allegation that the officers conspired against her in *this* case, that would be plainly insufficient to create a jury issue under *Monell* and its progeny. *See, e.g., Holmes v. Kucynda,* 321 F.3d 1069, 1078 (11th Cir. 2003).

Accordingly, the City of Miami's motion for summary judgment on Count V is granted.

VI. CONCLUSION

The motions for summary judgment [D.E. 77, 83] of the defendants are GRANTED as to Counts II, III, and V (the § 1983 claims). I decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). Ms. Kingsland is free to return to state court –

where she originally filed suit - to continue litigating those claims there.

A partial final judgment will be issued by separate order. This case is CLOSED.

DONE and ORDERED in chambers in Miami, Florida, this 29th day of May, 2003.

Adalberto Jordan

United States District Judge

CLOSED CIVIL CASE

PARTIAL FINAL JUDGMENT

Pursuant to Rules 54 and 58 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, final judgment is entered against Misty Kingsland and in favor of the defendants – Ramon De Armas, Emilio Valenzuela, Joseph Balikes, and the City of Miami – on Counts II, III, and V of the amended complaint. Ms. Kingsland shall take nothing with respect to the federal claims in Counts II, III, and V. Ms. Kingsland is free to continue litigating Counts I and IV in state court, as supplemental jurisdiction will not be exercised under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

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This case is CLOSED.

DONE is ORDERED in chambers in Miami, Florida, this 29th day of May, 2003.

Adalberto Jordan

United States District Judge